

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 146

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.—THE HERMIT'S BELL.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
CARTS.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—
LULINE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HOCORRY DICORRY
DOCK. Matinee at 1 1/2.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DICK TURPIN'S RIDE
FROM LONDON TO YORK.—FELON'S DOOM.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—
OTHELLO. Afternoon at 2.—MATINEE.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
52d street.—PATRIE.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLESQUE EX-
TRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY THIEVES.WATERLEY THEATRE, 120 Broadway.—BURLESQUE OF
LEON.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—CLOTHES.—PETER
GRAY.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.THEATRE COMIQUE, 110 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES
AND LIVING STATUES.—FLYING.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 56th and
58th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 155 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—THE UNLACED BLONDE.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.TENT PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OLD BULL'S
GRAND CONCERT.EMPIRE CITY RINK, corner 54 av., 53d and 54th sts.—
GRAND CONCERT, &c.IRVING HALL, Irving place.—MR. C. H. HENRY'S GRAND
CONCERT.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS.—VAL-A-VANT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 115 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—PRE-
SENTED ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, May 26, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in
future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE
of the NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,
Brooklyn.ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be
received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated May 25.

The elections in France passed off yesterday with-
out any serious trouble. Much excitement pre-
valled, however. Fears at one time were enter-
tained of a disturbance in Marseilles. MM. Ollivier,
Favre and Thiers were defeated in Paris, but Ollivier
was elected for the Department of Var. M. Arago
was defeated. A report prevailed that Henri Roch-
fort was elected. Quiet prevailed throughout the empire.Farties have been discovered in the south of Ire-
land holding secret midnight meetings for drilling.
Some arrests have been made.Yesterday was the first day of the Epsom races.
A large crowd of people attended them. The Lon-
don Times, in commenting on the French elections,
says that a revival of political activity will result
from a verdict which condemns personal govern-
ment. The rumored alliance between France, Eng-
land and Spain against America is without founda-
tion.

Cuba.

The steamship Perit landed a force of filibusters
in the Bay of Nipe some time about the 10th inst.,
but they were almost immediately surprised by the
Spaniards and routed with considerable loss in men
and guns. They rallied, however, and recaptured
their position and guns and drove the Spaniards,
and almost sunk the Marsella, a Spanish steamer.
The excitement in Santiago over the engagement
was very great. The Perit returned to Jamaica on
the 14th inst.

South America.

By the steamer Bismarck Star we have interesting
correspondence from Colombia, Peru and the Central
American States. The Rising Star brings a Senor
Bethencourt, commissioner from the de facto Cuban
government, accredited to Washington. On her
course she exchanged signals with two Spanish men-of-war off Cape May.The new Consul, Dr. Long, had arrived at
Panama. The President of Panama is still on his
tour through the interior. Mosquera's prospects for
the Presidency of Colombia are quite brilliant.
Another attempt to bring up the canal treaty was
defeated in the Colombian Senate, and the announce-
ment that an English company had made propo-
sitions towards opening the Darien canal was re-
ceived favorably.

Miscellaneous.

The Labor Reform League of New England assem-
bled in Boston yesterday. The chairman, Mr.
H. Haywood, of Worcester, declared the objects
and creed of the League to be free trade, free money,
free travel, free transportation and free land. The
resolutions favor radical changes in the financial
system, the abolition of national banks, the substi-
tution of certificates of service for the present gov-
ernment currency, a reduction of rates of interest
and of hours of labor, and the establishment of free
public markets. Senator Sprague sent a letter re-
gretting that he was not able to be present.Charles H. Starr, of Tarrytown, N. Y., committed
suicide yesterday after four determined attempts.
He shot himself twice in the head, and finding these
wounds ineffectual shot himself twice in the left
side. The jury returned a verdict of death at his
own hands during mental depression.In the case of H. L. Davis against the Western
Union Telegraph Company, in Cincinnati, the jury
on Monday rendered a verdict against the defend-
ants of \$5,000 and costs.The new State government of Rhode Island was
inaugurated at Newport yesterday. Governor Padel-
ford succeeding Governor Burnside and Benjamin T.
Baden being elected Speaker of the House.Over 300 vocal organizations have reported for
service in the Boston peace jubilee.

The City.

As about ten o'clock yesterday morning the
steamer Norwalk was run into and sunk by a tug
towing a heavy scow, on the East river, between
Fulton and Wall street ferries. The Norwalk almost
instantly keeled over, and lies now in seven fathoms
of water. There were no passengers aboard, and the
crew were all saved. The loss is about \$45,000.At half-past ten yesterday morning, at pier 15
East river, near Wall street ferry, the tugboat Wil-liam Parks exploded her boiler, and three of her
crew were severely injured. One of them was
thrown twenty feet to an adjoining pier. The loss
pecuniarily is very small, as the tug and boiler were
old.At about eleven yesterday morning the steamer
Russia, while coming up the bay, ran into and sunk
the Austrian ship Figlia Maggiore, which was an-
chored off Bedloe's Island. All the crew of the lat-
ter were saved. The cargo of the ship was very
valuable, and the loss on the cargo and ship is es-
timated at \$400,000.An inquest was held yesterday on the body of
William Kiernan, the victim of the Eleventh ward
murder. The testimony elicited was in corroboration
of the reports as published yesterday, and the jury
rendered a verdict against the prisoner, John Pur-
cell, who was thereupon committed.It was stated yesterday that the accounts of Wil-
liam C. Rushmore, President of the Atlantic National
Bank of Brooklyn, who was killed by the recent
Long Island Railroad slaughter, showed a deficit of
nearly \$250,000. When this rumor became public a
slight run was made on the bank by uneasy deposi-
tors, but later in the day their fears were allayed
by the directors, who pledged themselves to carry on
the business of the bank.The Lippmann homicide inquest was concluded
yesterday, the jury finding that death was occasioned
by violence at the hands of some persons un-
known.The case of the two women, Pearsall and O'Con-
nor, confined by Judge Cardozo in the Tombs for
contempt of Court some three weeks ago, came up
again yesterday, when an examination was waived
and the women were admitted to bail. In the course
of the proceedings one of the lawyers who volun-
teered to support the court entered into a slashing
denunciation of Mr. Townsend, the women's coun-
sel.James Budlong, a Brooklyn merchant, was ar-
raigned before Justice Dodge yesterday on a charge
preferred by Mr. Clinton Gilbert, Vice President of
the Greenwich Savings Bank, of false representa-
tions, by means of which he obtained Mr. Gilbert's
endorsement to a promissory note for \$35,000, and
which the latter was compelled to pay. Budlong
pleaded not guilty, and was committed in default of
\$70,000 bail.The centennial anniversary of the dedication of
the North Reformed Dutch church on William and
Fulton streets was celebrated yesterday.The steamer Quaker City was libelled by the coun-
sel for the Spanish government in this city, yester-
day, on the ground that she intended to violate
the neutrality laws by giving aid to the Cuban insur-
gents, and on an order of Judge Blatchford, Mar-
shal Barlow seized her.The Cunard steamer Australasian, Captain Cook,
will sail to-day for Liverpool via Queenstown. Her
mail will close at the Post Office at twelve M.The Anchor line steamship Dorian, Captain Small,
will leave pier 20 North river at twelve M. to-day for
London and Glasgow.The American steamship Fulton, Captain Jones,
of Rutgers line, will leave to-day from pier 46 North
river, at two P. M., for Copenhagen, via Cowses and
Bremen.The steamer Magnolia, Captain Crowell, will
sail from pier No. 3 North river at three P. M. to-day
for Charleston, S. C.The stock market yesterday was buoyantly active
until the announcement of the defection in the
Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, when a reaction and a
sharp decline ensued, prices eventually recovering
toward the close, but not to the best figures of the
day. Gold was dull, declining to 140 1/2 and closing
finally at 140 1/4.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General J. N. Palmer, of the United States Army,
and Lieutenant Commanders George P. Ryan and
H. Hooper, of the United States Navy, are at the St.
Denis Hotel.C. A. Miller, Secretary of State, Alabama; George
W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Major W. C. Boardley,
and E. P. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas
Hotel.Major Burroughs, of the United States Army;
Colonel J. Bartlett, of Albany; Rev. B. Carpenter,
of Newburg; Judge George Wadsworth, of Buffalo;
G. P. Pomeroy, of Rhode Island, and C. C. Cass,
of Jackson, Miss., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.Dr. A. J. McClure, of San Francisco; P. H. Lasher,
of Elgin, Ill., and L. B. Morgan, of Odessa, are
at the St. Charles Hotel.Judge J. E. Hulbert and Wm. Magraw, of New
York, and W. R. Douglas, of Memphis, Tenn., are
at the Maitly House.M. J. Freeman, of New Hamburg; J. R. Osgood, of
Boston, and E. H. Bailey, of North Carolina, are at
the Westminster Hotel.Lieutenant S. Anderson, of the British Army, and
D. Powell, of London, are at the Clarendon Hotel.Mr. Knowles, of Manchester, England; E. W. Corn-
ing, of Albany; W. B. Bristol, of New Haven, and H.
N. Slater, of Norwich, are at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel.Lieutenant Commander Theo. P. Jewell and Pay-
master J. T. Browne, of the United States Navy; A.
Van Vechten, of Albany; Captain J. Babee, of Great
Barrington; A. S. Benton and J. Barnard, of Lima,
are at the Hoffman House.Mr. R. Belmont, Mrs. P. J. Vinton and W.
Cunard arrived yesterday in the steamer Russia from
Liverpool.

Prominent Departures.

Governor W. Dennison, for Ohio; General N. P.
Banks, for Washington; General W. J. Palmer, for
St. Louis; H. C. Lord, for Cincinnati; General Reese,
for Washington, and Colonel K. English, for Albany.Major General Robert Anderson, United States
Army, and family; E. Robinson, United States
Consul at Hamburg, and Dr. Fred. Schultz, United
States Consul at Antwerp, sailed yesterday in the
steamship Hammonia for Plymouth and Hamburg.

THE CAMBRIA AND THE QUEEN'S CUP.

In an article on yachting yesterday we inad-
vertently spoke of a race for the so-called
Queen's Cup, held by the New York Yacht
Club, as if such a race were possible this
season. Let our words should be misander-
stood beyond the Atlantic we hasten to make
the positive statement that such a race cannot
take place this summer. One of the plain
rules on which the cup is held requires the
challenge to be given six months before the
race can come off. No challenge in due form
has yet been sent, and thus the six months
rule shuts out the contest from this season.Should the Cambria come she will be wel-
comed and will have plenty of sport, but she
cannot contest our possession of the cup. As
the owner of the Cambria has said a great
deal of his desire to carry away this cup, we
regret that he did not take the proper steps
to make a race for it. Had he done so his
expressions would have seemed more sincere.ECLIPSED.—We have had so many extensive
fires of oil factories in the neighborhood these
few days past that the smoke in "pillars of
cloud" has eclipsed the sun."AN AMERICAN CITIZEN" and Mr. Dr. Tracey
Gould, cousins of the two tailors in Tooley
street, have, on behalf of the people of the
United States, disclaimed the arguments of
Mr. Sumner on the Alabama question, and the
London Times roars up as gently as any
sucking dove over the discovery of these fel-
lows. Truly England is in a bad way to ac-
cept such comfort.ACCOUNT CURRENT.—We have now on hand
and under investigation four "horrible mur-
ders"—the Morrisania murder and the Stanton
street, Sheriff street and Oak street atrocities,
respectively. Doyle, the butcher cart scound-
rel, meanwhile has escaped from Sing Sing,
and Real, the Deputy Sheriff, is waiting in re-
tirement to make his case quietly forgotten.
Doyle would make a good sheriff for this
county for the next term. We nominate him.The Elections in France—Imperialism in
Danger.The French elections terminated on Monday
evening. By special cable telegram, dated in
London yesterday, we are enabled to submit
the general result of the ballot to our readers
this morning. The work of the scrutineers
reveals the important facts that the old party
names and classes of candidature—Orleanists,
legitimists, and moderate republicans—have
been either forgotten or ignored by the people,
and that the lines of citizen franchise contests
were strictly drawn between Bonapartism and
the worshippers of Waterloo, St. Helena, and the
"dynasty" on one side, and the representatives
of popular progress, ranking as radicals or
"reds," on the other. The voters paid little or
no attention to the royalisms which have passed,
but looked merely at present imperialism and
its tendency, and their own hopes and means
of rectification in the future. The prospect is
certainly encouraging to them as opposition-
ists. Napoleon retains a majority in the legis-
lative assembly, but it is vastly diminished;
the radicals having achieved an addition of
forty-five members to their already compact
force, and carried the great centres of finance
and manufacture—Paris and Lyons. Tran-
quillity prevailed, we are told, everywhere;
but France was equally silent and quiet when,
by a still larger vote, she approved the coup
d'état, after prudently noting the bayonets,
sabres and muskets which were placed within
convenient hall of the ballot boxes.M. Thiers, who has become very prosy,
both in debate and conversation, since he
illustrated the "Last Cart to the Guillotine"
as a sad warning to extremists, whether clad
in democratic blouse or in purple and ermine,
was defeated. M. Ollivier was defeated in
Paris but returned in the department of the
Var. The case of M. Jules Favre is reported
variously, and M. Rochefort has, we are told,
obtained a seat. The latest returns from Paris
show a government gain of one in fifteen citi-
zen elections, the people expressing themselves
persistently in repudiation of the "one man"
system of government and in favor of parlia-
mentary constitutional rule. Marseilles was
deeply excited.No better evidence of the declining fortunes
of imperialism can be adduced than the arbi-
trary and despotic measures resorted to
during the past weeks by Napoleon III. and
his minions to stifle public sentiment and pre-
vent an untrammelled expression of popular
will in these elections. It is but a repeti-
tion of history to find a powerful despotism
resorting to extreme measures to prolong
an existence imperilled by widespread dis-
affection and exacting compulsory submis-
sion from its subjects under pain of arrest,
imprisonment, banishment, and perhaps execu-
tion. The closing scenes of dynastic usurpation
are generally characterized by crime, tyranny
and bloodshed, and the opening acts of the
drama already inaugurated in France give full
promise of a second reign of terror ere Napo-
leon III. will have been driven from the stage.We can only hope that the victims of oppo-
sition will prove forerunners of enlarged popu-
lar liberties instead of unwilling and uncon-
scious promulgators of a new régime as distasteful
and oppressive as the last.The revolution of 1848, which drove Louis
Philippe from the throne of France, should
have marked an era of liberal progress in a
government wearied of monarchical and
aristocratic usurpation. The shortlived
republic which followed received its death-
blow in the coup d'état, and subsequent
decree reviving the imperial dignity in the
person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.The ephemeral dream of "liberty, equality
and fraternity" vanished before the imperious
will of one who falsified the hopes that placed
him in power and now seeks to prolong his rule
at any and every sacrifice of public liberty.What France could and should have been
after the expulsion of the Bourbons, and what
she is to-day, lives in the hearts of patriotic
Frenchmen who have never abandoned the hope
of seeing their government a coworker with
ours in the advancement of republican and
democratic institutions: and all the bravos of
"national greatness," "years of unparalleled
prosperity," "crowning the edifice" with
so-called liberties, cannot reconcile them to
the empire or the despot who rules and ruins.Whether or not the people of France are
prepared for a republican form of government
no one can determine until a full and fair
experiment is made; but that they are sick
and wearied of imperialism, that they have well
nigh reached that point of endurance beyond
which revolution becomes a national necessity
and a change in government and rulers
imperative, must be obvious to all.The beginning of the end is too plainly fore-
shadowed by the murmurings of discontent
from all quarters of the empire, the uprisings
necessitating summary measures for their sup-
pression, the growing strength of the opposi-
tion and the nervous vigilance of the imperi-
alists in arresting and imprisoning indiscrimi-
nately those whose power and influence they
have reason to dread. The disturbances which
characterized the electoral gatherings are but
natural precursors of others more serious.The government may stay while the tide
of popular disfavor that threatens its rule
by the timely publication of "peaceful man-
ifestoes," high-sounding promises of reform,
reduction of the army, &c., as conciliatory
measures to induce the people to forget their
grievances until the crisis is over, or it
may attempt by force and terrorism to quell
a movement at once popular and powerful,
with fair success; but the end is not here. Op-
position to the Napoleonic dynasty has taken
such deep root in the great metropolis, from
which it is gradually but surely growing and
spreading throughout the empire, that revolu-
tion is possible and probable at any
time, and France cannot have anything like
 repose or the restoration of confidence among
her people until the experiment is made.
The empire is not peace, nor is liberty or
liberal progress compatible with the ideas of
empire as expounded by Napoleon III. We
have before intimated the probability of the
Emperor's attempting, as a second coup d'état,
alike necessary for his own security and the
ideal perpetuation of his dynasty—some foreign
complication, resulting in war, in the hope that
internal grievances would be forgotten and all
parties united with the government in opposi-
tion to a common enemy abroad. This divi-
sion might be against Spain as the least
dangerous of neighboring Powers, or in favorof Spain, backed by the moral support of
England, against the United States on account
of the Cuban difficulty; or a union with Great
Britain, regardless of consistency, in refusing
the proper settlement of the Alabama claims,
and resisting and resenting the demands urged
by Mr. Sumner (which may or may not be se-
riously pressed). Whether any of these expedi-
ents will prove to be the policy of Napoleon
remains to be seen. In the meantime we sub-
mit that either of them would be plausible
should he be hard pressed by the opposition.
France can only be tranquillized by liberal and
progressive institutions; and liberty and pro-
gress are enemies to the empire.

Quarantine.

We give below the very modest little bill of
the Health Officer of this port for medical at-
tendance and burial expenses for one ship
load of emigrant passengers. Seventeen
thousand dollars is the handsome total. This
amount was actually charged by the officer
and paid by the owners upon one ship at one
passage in the year 1866. We can scarcely
state the fact with sufficient iteration, the
figures seem so incredible. Among the items
charged is the conveyance of the passengers to
the hospital ship. For this service five
dollars a head is charged. But we need not
analyze the figures; they tell their own story.
We need only to say that just as they stand
they are copied from the accounts of the firm
that had to pay the money:—

Date—1866.	Number of Charge for Patients.	Treatment.
May 30.....	39	\$3,012
May 31.....	24	1,530
June 1.....	21	1,320
June 2.....	20	1,200
June 3.....	5	426
June 4.....	5	387
June 5.....	3	249
June 6.....	1	81
June 7.....	3	342
June 8.....	4	274
June 9.....	104	6,104
June 10.....	6	132
June 11.....	1	99
June 12.....	2	192
June 13.....	30	1,920
June 14.....	3	144
June 15.....	4	189
June 16.....	2	99
June 17.....	4	180
June 18.....	1	75
June 19.....	2	99
June 20.....	1	12
Total for twenty-two days' attendance.		\$9,323
Cost per day for services.		424
ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES.		
Wages for crew, engineers, &c.....		\$1,911
Cleaning hospital ship.....		325
Wear and tear of furniture.....		325
60 lbs. butter, 70c. per lb.....		42
Sundries.....		13
Liquors.....		1,043
Transferring 30 patients from one hospital ship to the other, 300 yards, \$5 each.....		1,500
Fuel for engines.....		2,400
Fumigating.....		1,250
Total expenses.....		\$17,068

This is but one instance. We could cite
innumerable others if it were not that shipping
houses dare not brave the ill will of the man
who has the power to ruin them by a word,
so absolutely omnipotent is he over the com-
merce of this port.How long will it take at this rate to drive
emigrant ships completely from this port?
Here, in addition to all the fees that are justly
chargeable, a man has the power to put on a
charge of seventeen thousand dollars where
five thousand dollars would be extravagant.We put this problem to the railroad companies
interested in carrying passengers to the West.
Swinburne is evidently disposed to drive the
emigrant trade to Baltimore, for the benefit of
the Baltimore and Ohio road. How do the
Central, Erie, Hudson and Harlem like it?

A Chapter of Accidents.

We are accustomed day by day to hear of
some calamity of more or less disastrous char-
acter in the city or its vicinity; but the news
of yesterday furnishes a chapter of accidents
such as we have rarely to record within the
space of twenty-four hours. We can sum them
up briefly—four strokes of the pen will accom-
plish that—but the consequences lie in the
depths of many hearts; they sit sorrowfully by
the side of many heartstones; and last, but
not least, they have afflicted many pockets with
serious loss.First, a terrific fire at the oil works in Wee-
hawken, which commenced in the afternoon of
Monday, severely burning several of the work-
men, flooding the East river with fire, de-
stroying one hundred and twenty thou-
sand dollars' worth of property, causing
the loss of many vessels at anchor, and
several explosions, and continuing until yester-
day to obscure parts of this city with clouds
of smoke. Next, at three o'clock in the morn-
ing, a fearful explosion of kerosene oil
occurred at Hunter's Point, Brooklyn, destroy-
ing seven lighters, a Norwegian brig, the Ad-
vance, and burning down five houses in the
destructive spread of the flames. Later in the
day the steaming William Parkes exploded her
boiler in the East river, at the foot of Wall
street, scalding four of her crew. The ferry
boat Norwalk, plying to Coney Island, was
run into and almost sunk in the East river,
near Fulton ferry, by a tug, which cut into
her so deeply that she had to be towed rap-
idly ashore, her crew escaping only by being
carried off in small boats. A large lively
stable was destroyed by fire in Brooklyn last
night, insuring a loss of seventy-five thousand
dollars.These disasters, apart from the accounts of
murders and violent assaults recorded in our
columns yesterday and to-day, fill up a fearful
chapter of accidents, which should admonish
us that some measures must be taken to de-
liver the city from the terrible state of things
which prevail here. First, the storage of ex-
plosive oils in the vicinity of the city should
be prohibited in fact as well as by law.

The News from Cuba.

From the tenor of our advices yesterday by
telegraph it would appear that the two expedi-
tions we spoke of as having recently left this
country have both made a successful landing
in Nassau, where she had been seized by the
British authorities for a violation of the
Foreign Enlistment act—which is, in substance,
similar to our neutrality laws, though not so
humane as our law—complicated with a charge
for violating the Passenger act by carrying an
excess of passengers. The captain and a por-
tion of his crew had returned to Key West,
but no information is given as to the place
where the expedition by this steamer was
landed. Our Havana telegrams state that
seven hundred men had landed in the Bay of
Nipe, a fine and large harbor on the north
coast a short distance east from Port Padre.
The number of men landed is evidently an
exaggeration, as no such expedition has beenfitted out; but from the statements in refer-
ence to artillery, the temporary fortifications
and the flag said to have been captured by the
Spanish forces, we incline to believe that this
was the expedition under General Jordan,
which did not leave this city on the steamer
Arango three weeks ago. That steamer, it will
be seen, had arrived at St. Thomas to proceed
as convoy to the Peruvian monitors.The arrival of both of these expeditions in
Cuba will make an important change in the
attitude of the patriot forces. Hitherto they
have been ill supplied with firearms and want-
ing in ammunition. Every cry that has come
from them has been for arms and powder.These they now possess to some extent, at
least, and we doubt not, from the course they
have hitherto pursued, that they will know
how to apply them to logical and persuasive
use in the Cuban argument. We hope Mr.
Secretary Fish will endeavor to keep himself
posted as to the march of controlling events
in America, and endeavor to catch some glim-
merings of what the policy of an American
statesman should be. If under his guidance the
administration of General Grant loses the favor-
able openings now offered to the advance of
our national policy and greatness he will merit
the unqualified condemnation of his country-
men and the ridicule of Europe. A timorous
study of neutrality laws and diplomatic ver-
biage is not the course for a statesman, and is
unworthy of a soldier of the high reputation
of General Grant.The Austrian Currency System Compared
with That of This Country—The Lessons
of History.We publish to-day an interesting review, by our
Vienna correspondent, of the system and his-
tory of Austrian currency and finance, with a
comparison of our own system with that of
Austria. It will be remembered by the read-
ers of the HERALD that we gave, shortly after
the close of the war, in 1865, a series of simi-
lar exhaustive articles on the currency and
finances of England at the conclusion of the
long wars with Napoleon, and also on the
financial history of our own country during
crises of a like character. The teaching of
Austrian, British and American history is the
same, and our Vienna correspondent shows in
his communication what we have urged over
and over again, that it is ruinous to the best
interests of a country to tamper with and un-
wisely contract the legal tender currency.Whenever Austria has had an ample currency
of such a character the empire has been more
prosperous, trade and manufactures have